

3.4.1 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

To set the stage for a mitigation strategy it is imperative to know the capability of the community to perform mitigation, regulate, and design outreach. Reducing hazards is a priority for Louisville Metro and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. State regulations affect all of Kentucky and each local community is subject to them. However, a community may adopt laws that are even more restrictive.

Below are the hazard mitigation activities listed in the State Hazard Mitigation Plan that evaluate state regulations, policies, and state-funded or administered programs. Following this description of State capabilities there is a similar section/description of Louisville Metro's capabilities. The intent in listing both the State and Local capabilities is to develop a better understanding of state government activities related to hazard mitigation and their impact on local communities. In addition, an analysis of the regulatory functions with respect to mitigation and hazards planning is imperative to good planning.

Among the best examples of hazard mitigation in State government are the floodplain management program, the dam safety program, and the FEMA-funded State administered hazard mitigation programs. However, a number of other programs, funding sources, executive orders, and interagency agreements have elements that can support or facilitate hazard mitigation. The state's capability is the foundation of similar capabilities by local government. As mentioned, following this section is a detailed discussion of Louisville Metro's capability, regulations, and ordinances.

Following is a synopsis of the State Regulatory Analysis. The expanded State Hazard Mitigation Capability Matrix can be found in Appendix 15.

State Regulatory Analysis Summary

Kentucky Pre- and Post- Disaster Legislation

The Kentucky General Assembly realizes the Commonwealth is subject at all times to disaster or emergency occurrences which can range from crises affecting limited areas to widespread catastrophic events, and that response to these occurrences is a fundamental responsibility of elected government. Therefore, the General Assembly established a statewide comprehensive emergency management program, and through it an integrated emergency management system, in order to provide for adequate assessment and mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from, the threats to public safety and the harmful effects or destruction resulting from all major hazards.

In July of 1998, KRS 39A.010 established the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM) and local emergency management agencies, replacing the Kentucky Disaster and Emergency Services. In addition, the Governor, the county

judges/executives, the mayors of the cities and urban-county governments, and the chief executives of other local governments were conferred the emergency powers provided in KRS Chapters 39A to 39F. In addition, provisions were established for mutual aid among the cities, counties, and urban-county or charter county governments of the Commonwealth, with other states, and with the federal government with respect to the performance of disaster and emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions. Finally, a statewide comprehensive emergency management program and integrated emergency management system were established.

Following is an overview of the major regulations and landuse for Kentucky:

1. **Floodplain ordinance**, all jurisdictions participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are required to have a floodplain ordinance. These ordinances are enforced locally and in many cases, local requirements are identical to state requirements. All jurisdictions are encouraged to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program so that flood insurance will be available, there will be active Floodplain Management, and FEMA will provide flood hazard mapping for each community.
2. **The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Water**, has major responsibility among state agencies for floodplain management in Kentucky. Within the Division of Water (DOW), the Water Resources Branch, Floodplain Management Section is responsible for the following:
 - Analyze and issue permits for proposed construction within the 100-year floodplain.
 - Issue permits for construction, reconstruction, and repair of dams.
 - Provide liaison for the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - Administer the state-owned Dam Repair Program.
 - Coordinate and provide technical assistance for floodplain management activities within the Commonwealth.
 - Construction in a floodplain without a permit violates KRS 151 and becomes the responsibility of the Dam Safety and Floodplain Compliance Section of the Division of Water.
 - All jurisdictions are encouraged to require local permits, in addition to required state permits, for development in floodways and floodplains.
3. **Building Codes**, The State of Kentucky has established building codes and all jurisdictions are encouraged to comply with the state building code. The Building code must be enforced at the local level by a building, electrical, and/or plumbing inspector or as a function of Planning and Zoning. The KY state building code can be found at the following web site: <http://hbc.ppr.ky.gov/BCE.htm>
4. **Planning and Zoning** (Land Use), Updates are required every five years to each county's comprehensive land use plan. Generally, planning and zoning functions work to create partnerships with elected officials, public agencies, the development

community, the business community, and citizens to contribute toward shaping community development.

5. KRS There are numerous sections in KRS that address the issues of emergency systems, hazard safety, and hazard mitigation. See the Appendix 15 for a detailed list (State Hazard Mitigation Capability Matrix).

Kentucky's Pre-disaster mitigation:

Following are revised statutes that specifically pertain to pre-disaster mitigation.

KRS 39. The Division of Emergency Management shall coordinate for the Governor all matters pertaining to the comprehensive emergency management program and disaster and emergency response of the Commonwealth. The division shall be the executive branch agency of state government having primary jurisdiction, responsibility, and authority for the planning and execution of disaster and emergency assessment, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery (KRS 39A.050).

KRS 147. Any general fund appropriations made for the Local Match Participation Program may be used for flood control planning and mitigation activities and straight sewage pipe removal and mitigation activities (KRS 147A.029).

KRS 151. The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet shall administer KRS 151 and establish the requirements for obtaining a floodplain development permit (KRS 151.250). The water resources authority shall develop a public information program for use by local units of government which will assist them in the development of flood plain management and flood hazard mitigation programs (KRS 151.600).

KRS 158. The board of each local school district, and the governing body of each private and parochial school or school district, shall establish an earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system in every public or private school building in its jurisdiction having a capacity of 50 or more students, or having more than one classroom (KRS 158.163). The earthquake and tornado emergency procedure systems shall include, but not be limited to:

- A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staffs
- A drop procedure, an activity by which each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows
- A safe area, a designated space including an enclosed area with no windows, a basement or the lowest floor using the interior hallway or rooms, or taking shelter under sturdy furniture
- Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake or tornado

- A program to ensure that the students and the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake and tornado emergency procedure system

KRS 198B. The Uniform State Building Code (KRS 198B.050) addresses issues concerning seismic and severe wind construction in response to the Commonwealth's potential earthquake and wind threats.

KRS 211. The Cabinet for Health Services shall develop and conduct programs for evaluation and control of activities related to radon including laboratory analyses, mitigation, and measurements (KRS 211.855).

In addition to KRS legislation, the following are other initiatives being undertaken that address state hazard mitigation:

- When purchasing a home located within the boundary of a special flood hazard area (SFHA), the buyer is required to purchase flood insurance.
- Jurisdictions that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have established ordinances related to floodplain development.

Louisville Metro Capability Assessment

Legal Authority of Counties and Cities in Kentucky

Local governments in Kentucky have a wide range of tools available to them for implementing mitigation programs, policies and actions. A hazard mitigation program can utilize any or all of the four broad types of government powers granted by the State of Kentucky, which are (a) Regulation; (b) Acquisition; (c) Taxation; and (d) Spending.

A. Regulation

General Police Power

Local governments have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. Kentucky Revised Statutes assign general police power to local governments, allowing them to enact and enforce ordinances that define, prohibit, regulate or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the people, and to define and abate nuisances (including public health nuisances).

Since hazard mitigation can be included under the police power (as protection of public health, safety and welfare), towns, cities and counties may include requirements for hazard mitigation in local ordinances. Local governments may also use their ordinance-making power to abate “nuisances,” which could include, by local definition, any activity or condition that threatens the general health and safety of the public.

Louisville Metro has enacted and enforces regulatory ordinances designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry.

Building Codes and Building Inspection

Many structural mitigation measures involve constructing and retrofitting homes, businesses, and other structures according to standards designed to make the buildings more resilient to the impacts of natural hazards. Many of these standards are imposed through the use of building codes.

Jurisdictions have the opportunity and the power to develop and enforce building codes. Louisville Metro has adopted and enforces a building code.

Land Use

Regulatory powers granted by the state to local governments are the most basic manner in which a local government can control the use of its land. Through various land use regulatory powers, a local government can control the amount, timing, density, quality, and location of new development. All these characteristics of growth can determine the level of vulnerability of the community in the event of a natural hazard. Land use regulatory powers include the power to engage in planning, enact, and enforce zoning ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and subdivision controls. Louisville Metro has adopted Cornerstone 2020, the community’s comprehensive plan, and the Land Development Code

Planning

Local jurisdictions have the authority to perform a number of duties related to

planning, including: make studies of the area; determine objectives; prepare and adopt plans for achieving those objectives; develop and recommend policies, ordinances, and administrative means to implement plans. The Louisville Metro Planning Commission oversees planning activities. The Louisville Metro Planning and Design Services Department is responsible for overseeing development activities and advises the Planning Commission.

Zoning

Zoning is the traditional and most common tool available to local governments to control the use of land. The statutory purpose for the grant of power is to promote health, safety, morals, or the general welfare of the community. Land “uses” controlled by zoning include the type of use (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial) as well as minimum specifications for use such as lot size, building height and set backs, density of population, etc. The Louisville Metro Development Code is the basis for all zoning decisions in the Metro Area. The Planning and Design Services staff is responsible for review of all zoning cases within Louisville Metro and the Planning Commission makes recommendations on whether or not they should be approved. The Louisville Metro Council is ultimately responsible for approval of all zoning requests except for zoning cases located within the boundaries of cities of the 4th Class and higher. In these cities, the appropriate city council makes the final decision. These cities are: Anchorage, Douglass Hills, Greymoor-Devondale, Hurstbourne, Indian Hills, Jeffersontown, Lyndon, Middletown, Prospect, St. Matthews, St. Regis Park and Shively.

Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. Flood-related subdivision controls typically require that subdividers install adequate drainage facilities and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination. They prohibit the subdivision of land subject to flooding unless flood hazards are overcome through filling or other measures, and they prohibit filling of floodway areas. Subdivision regulations require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the division/sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures. The Louisville Metro Subdivision Regulations are included in the Land Development Code.

Floodplain Ordinance

The purpose of the local floodplain ordinance is to (1) minimize the extent of floods by preventing obstructions that inhibit water flow and increase flood height and damage; (2) prevent and minimize loss of life, injuries, property damage and other losses in flood hazard areas; and (3) promote the public health, safety and welfare of citizens living in flood hazard areas. The ordinance is a requirement for participation in the NFIP.

The incentives for local government to adopt a floodplain ordinance are that it provides residents the ability to purchase flood insurance through the NFIP and to be eligible for state Hazard Mitigation funding after a disaster. Floodplain regulations were adopted in Louisville Metro and are included in the Land

Development Code. Also, refer to the Louisville Metro Floodplain Management Plan for additional information.

Louisville Metro is a participant in FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) program, which rewards communities with reductions in flood insurance rates. Due to Louisville Metro's participation in implementing projects to mitigate the impacts of flooding, the community is currently rated as Class 6. A Class 6 Rating results in a 20% reduction in flood insurance rates for property owners in the floodplain.

B. Acquisition

The power of acquisition can be a useful tool for pursuing local mitigation goals. For example, local governments may find the most effective method for completely "hazard-proofing" a particular piece of property or area is to acquire the property (either in fee or a lesser interest, such as an easement), thus removing the property from the private market and eliminating or reducing the possibility of inappropriate development occurring. The Commonwealth of Kentucky legislation empowers cities, towns, counties, and other government entities, such as the Metropolitan Sewer District and Louisville Water Company to acquire property for public purpose.

C. Taxation

The power to levy taxes and special assessments is an important tool delegated to local governments by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The power of taxation extends beyond merely the collection of revenue, and can have a profound impact on the pattern of development in the community.

Local governments can also raise funds through the implementation of special fees. One fee in particular which has relevance to hazard mitigation is the Stormwater User Fee implemented by MSD in January 1987. This fee is charged to all property owners within the MSD Service Area and is based on the amount of impervious surface on developed property. The money generated by this fee (approximately \$22 million in FY'04) is used for flood protection, drainage maintenance, capital projects, and administration of the community's stormwater management program.

D. Spending

The fourth major power that has been delegated from the Kentucky General Assembly to local governments is the power to make expenditures in the public interest. Hazard mitigation principles can be integrated into routine spending decisions by the local government, including the adoption of annual budgets.

Louisville Metro Code Summaries

Louisville Metro has numerous authorities and codes in place. The following chart shows the relationship between the local development regulations and the Louisville Metro identified hazards.

Existing Authorities & Codes Chart

Code Summary: Existing Authorities & Codes in Louisville Metro	Dam Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme Heat	Hail	Flood	Karst/Sinkhole	Landslide	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Tornado	Wildfire
	<i>"Y" means that the regulation addresses at least partially the identified hazard</i> <i>"Y^P" means that the regulation is the primary one for that hazard</i> <i>"N" means that the regulation does not currently address the hazard</i>											
Building Code	N	N	Y ^P	Y	Y ^P	Y	Y	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	Y ^P	N
Residential Code	N	N	Y ^P	Y	Y ^P	Y	Y	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	Y ^P	N
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	N	N	N	N	Y ^P	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cornerstone 2020	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Land Development Code	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	N	N	Y	Y ^P
Subdivision Regs	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

Following is a synopsis of regulations, land use plans, and authorities for Louisville Metro. For a detailed summary, see Appendix 10.

Cornerstone 2020 Summary: Comprehensive Plan

Cornerstone 2020 is the official title of Louisville Metro's Comprehensive Plan that was adopted on June 15, 2000 by the Louisville and Jefferson County (now Louisville Metro) Planning Commission.

KRS Chapter 100 authorizes local governments to regulate the use and development of land only after the adoption of a Comprehensive Plan, which establishes the goals, and public policies that define the governmental interest in such regulations. KRS 100 provides for a method of development of the Comprehensive Plan and prescribes that the Plan should be based on research and analysis of the community including:

1. The general distribution of past and present population and a forecast of the extent and character of future population;
2. An economic survey and analysis of the major existing public and private business activities and a forecast of future economic levels, and;

3. The nature, extent, adequacy and the needs of the community for the existing land and building use, transportation, and community facilities in terms of their general location, character and extent.

In addition to the required research component, KRS100 requires the Plan to include a Statement of Goals and Objectives and at least three Plan Elements, a Community Facilities Plan Element, a Transportation Element and a Land Use Element. After the completion of the research and analytical work, the Planning Commission during 1996 drafted and submitted to Jefferson County and the cities within the County with zoning authority (including Louisville) a Statement of Goals and Objectives for the new Comprehensive Plan. The legislative bodies studied and adopted the Goals and Objectives during 1997. The Planning Commission on February 19, 1998 then adopted them.

The final phase of the adoption of the new Comprehensive Plan was the publication and adoption of the Plan Elements. These were developed and drafted to implement the Goals and Objectives and were the product of an extensive public review process. The draft document was the subject of a public hearing on September 30, 1999. The Planning Commission accepted the revised version of the Plan elements and forwarded it to the legislative bodies for review and adoption. All 13 legislative bodies with zoning powers adopted the Plan Elements, which were officially adopted by the Planning Commission on June 15, 2000.

Besides the three statutorily required Plan Elements, namely Community Form/Land Use (Guidelines 1-5), Mobility/Transportation (Guidelines 7-9) and Community Facilities (Guidelines 14 and 15) the Plan contains two additional Plan Elements, Marketplace (Guideline 6 and Livability/Environment (Guidelines 10-13). The 15 guidelines are to be used for the assessment of proposed amendments to the Zoning District Map, Land Development Code text and the Community Form Core Graphics. They are regarded as fundamental planning statements and are intended to be read and applied in an interrelated manner and in conjunction with the Goals and Objectives to determine whether a proposed land use change is in agreement with the Comprehensive Plan.

Land Development Code Summary

The “Land Development Code For All of Jefferson County, Kentucky” (LDC) was adopted by the Louisville Metro Planning Commission, pursuant to KRS 100.137, and became effective on March 1, 2003. It provides the detailed regulations for all development in Louisville Metro in conformance with the Comprehensive Plan (Cornerstone 2020). Under the LDC, Louisville Metro is vested with zoning authority for all areas of the County except for properties located within the boundary of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Cities. The cities which retain zoning authority are: Anchorage, Douglass Hills, Graymoor-Devondale, Hurstbourne, Indian Hills, Jeffersontown, Lyndon, Middletown, Prospect, Shively, St. Matthews and St. Regis Park. The Louisville Metro Planning Commission reviews and makes recommendations to the cities on rezoning issues using the LDC as a guideline. All of the cities also utilize the LDC as their guidelines, however, as of July 2004, four cities (Anchorage, Indian Hills, Prospect and

St. Matthews) are still in the process of adopting the current LDC and still utilize the Development Code that was in effect prior to March 2003.

The LDC provides for government agency review of development plans utilizing the regulations and guidelines of the LDC in their review and approval. Agencies involved in the review of development plans include:

- Planning Commission staff
- MSD (drainage, floodplain management, sewers, slopes, unstable soils, karst, erosion and sediment control, hazardous materials etc.)
- Inspections, Permits and Licenses
- Public Works
- Health Department
- Fire Departments
- NRCS (soils, slopes, etc.)
- Air Pollution Control District
- Police
- Other agencies depending on type and location of development such as the Waterfront Development Corporation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, KIPDA, TARC, and Historic Preservation.

Following are specific sections of the LDC which relate to natural hazards.

Zoning Districts

- W-1 – Waterfront District (flooding)
- W-2 – Waterfront District (flooding)
- W-3 – Waterfront District (flooding)
- WRO – Waterfront Development Review Overlay District (flooding)

Louisville/ Jefferson County Floodplain Regulations Summary

The NFIP is a voluntary FEMA program. To join the program a community must adopt and enforce a local floodplain ordinance.

The Post-FIRM date refers to when the community first adopted floodplain regulations and the FIRMs (Flood Insurance Rate Maps) for that community. The Corps of Engineers developed the original floodplain maps for FEMA in the early 1970's and covered only the area within each of the jurisdictions. They were prepared using different map scales and were difficult to use particularly for properties located on or near the borders of the maps. The maps were updated in 1994 by the Corps in partnership with Jefferson County, LOJIC, and MSD utilizing the then new LOJIC mapping for the county and some new hydrologic and hydraulic models developed by MSD. The maps were the first approved by FEMA that were based on a local community's digital base maps. The maps are still in effect and cover the entire Louisville Metro area. Currently, MSD is revising the maps under a grant from FEMA as part of the Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program. The new maps will be ready for approval in 2005.

Building Codes Summary

The currently adopted building codes effective in Louisville Metro are the 2002 Kentucky Building Code and the 2002 Kentucky Residential Code. Enforcement of the building code is the responsibility of the Louisville Metro Department of Inspections, Permits, and Licenses (IPL). These codes were promulgated under the Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR), 815 KAR 7:120 and 125, under authority of Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS), KRS 198B.060. They are essentially the same codes as the 2000 International Building Code modified to reference specific Kentucky conditions. The Kentucky Building Code was originally approved in 1978 and was adopted by the City of Louisville and Jefferson County in 1980 in accordance with State law. It was officially re-adopted by Louisville Metro on August 12, 2004 and is Section 150.001 – .003 of the Louisville Metro Code of Ordinances. The Kentucky Residential Code is a new code and was also adopted by Louisville Metro on August 12, 2004

Jurisdictional Support

Most residents of Louisville Metro have a general knowledge about the potential hazards that their community faces. However, residents have had little education concerning mitigation actions that increase or decrease the communities' vulnerability to certain hazards. Education concerning mitigation strategies and potential losses are a key factor for Louisville Metro.

Because of the Louisville area's history with natural disasters in the past 10 years, it is expected that there is generalized support for advancing hazard mitigation strategies. Louisville Metro has attended and participated in the mitigation planning process, largely because the community has been widely affected by these natural disasters.

The following table analyzes the tools Louisville Metro has available at this time. The table is a local capability assessment showing which authorities, policies, programs, and resources are currently in place.

LOCAL CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT												
Existing Authorities						Programs			Resources			
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Building Codes	Zoning Regulations	Subdivision Regulations	Fire Prevention Codes (State)	Stormwater Management Plans	NWS Storm Ready Program	Emergency Operations Plan	Community Rating System	Local Economic Developments	Regional Development Agency	Local Emergency Management Agency	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y
Y = Yes						N = None			A= Authority			

Both the Local Capabilities Assessment Matrix and the Local Code Summary demonstrate the local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the hazard mitigation plan. During the review, updating, and standard enforcement of the existing authorities and programs, mitigation actions listed in this Plan will be incorporated, implemented, and enforced.

See Appendix 10 for a detailed explanation of Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, and Technical Information. Included in the Appendix is details for the following:

- Cornerstone 2020
- Land Development Code
- 2002 Building Code
- Louisville/ Jefferson County Floodplain Ordinance
- Building Codes Summary

Louisville Metro Capability Assessment Matrix

The following Capability Assessment Matrix identifies the most significant local funded or local administered programs, related regulations, or practices with respect to hazard mitigation or loss reduction. Many of the listed programs provide funding for various hazard mitigation activities.

	Effect on Mitigation of Hazards			Capable of Funding Mitigation Initiatives	Louisville Metro Capability Assessment Matrix
Authorities	Pre-disaster	Post-disaster	Affects Development in Hazard prone areas		Hazard Mitigation Application
Floodplain Management Ordinance	X	X		X	Metro level floodplain ordinances/regulations that regulate development within floodplains through special permitting. Floodplain regulations are a minimum requirement for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program
Community Rating System (CRS)	X	X			CRS is a FEMA voluntary program that ranks a community for going beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP to reduce flood risk. Such activities can fall under one or more of the following categories: Flood Preparedness; Flood Damage Reduction; Mapping and Regulations; and Public Awareness.
Zoning Regulations	X		X		KRS 100.201(2) states the local jurisdictions may enact permanent land use regulations, including zoning and other growth management regulations to promote public health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the jurisdiction. Louisville Metro has adopted Cornerstone 2020, the community's comprehensive plan, and the Land Development Code.
Subdivision Regulations	X	X	X		The Louisville Metro Subdivision Regulations are included in the Land Development Code. Subdivision regulations control the division of land into parcels for the purpose of building development or sale. Flood-related subdivision controls typically require that sub dividers install adequate drainage facilities and design water and sewer systems to minimize flood damage and contamination. They prohibit the subdivision of land subject to flooding unless flood hazards are overcome through filling or other measures, and they prohibit filling of floodway areas. Subdivision regulations require that subdivision plans be approved prior to the division/sale of land. Subdivision regulations are a more limited tool than zoning and only indirectly affect the type of use made of land or minimum specifications for structures.
Fire Prevention Codes (State)	X		X		KRS 227.320 Local authorities will adopt and enforce the standards of safety promulgated by the commissioner. Rules and regulations set up by the commissioner prescribes a standard of safety from fire loss; these rules and regulations establish a minimum requirement concerning the matters covered.

	Effect on Mitigation of Hazards				Louisville Metro Capability Assessment Matrix
Stormwater Management Plan	X				Federal mandated program for Urban Areas as designated by the 2000 Census. The plans must provide six minimum controls on the management of storm water run off to include; public education and outreach on storm water impacts, Public Involvement/Participation, Illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site storm water runoff control, and post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment.
Local Emergency Operations Plan	X	X	X	X	Establishes policies and provision to coordinate local and state emergency response to natural, technological or war related disasters and emergencies. This plan is reviewed and approved annually.
Resources					
Local Economic Development Agencies				X	A possible resource for supporting growth and development through out the county, some counties have economic development authorities some only have foundations
KIPDA: Regional Development Agency				X	KIPDA is the regional resource that assists in the development of a local hazard mitigation plan, grant writing, and possible funding sources
Local Emergency Management Agency	X	X		X	Louisville Metro EMA is the conduit for the Local authority to manage and disseminate actions in pre-disaster and post-disaster localities.
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)	X		X	X	Review of local emergency operations plan, identifies resources and capabilities at the local level to support emergency management and assistance during disasters

